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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/818,134	03/27/2001	Sabin Belu	REALNET.140A	8657
20995 7590 06/15/2007 KNOBBE MARTENS OLSON & BEAR LLP 2040 MAIN STREET FOURTEENTH FLOOR IRVINE, CA 92614			EXAMINER HWANG, JOON H	
			ART UNIT 2166	PAPER NUMBER
			NOTIFICATION DATE 06/15/2007	DELIVERY MODE ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

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Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/818,134	Applicant(s) BELU, SABIN	
	Examiner Joon H. Hwang	Art Unit 2166	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 29 March 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-34 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-34 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. The applicant amended claims 1, 3, 10, 11, 16, 20, 21, 22, 24-28, 30-32 in the amendment received on 3/29/07.

The claims 1-34 are pending.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-34 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1, 10-13, 15-20, and 25-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jensen et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,922,702) in view of Martin et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,272,484).

With respect to claim 1, Jensen teaches creating, in response to a single action by a user enabled electronic device (i.e., inputting packaging information and preferences via a computer system, wherein a packaging is done without interfacing with a user, line 66 in col. 6 thru line 10 in col. 7, lines 50-62 in col. 14, and lines 7-19 in

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col. 15), a self-extracting file (lines 27-33 in col. 8). Jensen teaches receiving, from the user enabled electronic device, an input file to be used in creating a self-extracting file (line 66 in col. 6 thru line 10 in col. 7 and lines 50-62 in col. 14). Jensen teaches creating a self-extracting file using the input file, without further action by the user enabled electronic device (i.e., the packaging is done without interfacing with the user, lines 61-65 in col. 6, lines 27-33 and 41-51 in col. 8, lines 45-51 in col. 9, lines 25-40 in col. 13, and lines 7-19 in col. 15). Jensen discloses suitable software for each type of file, for example, PowerPoint software program for a PowerPoint file and Word software program for a document file (lines 28-29 and 43-51 in col. 3 and line 39 in col. 15 thru line 10 in col. 16), and as well-known in the art, Word software program is automatically selected for a document type file. Jensen does not explicitly disclose including the loader as part of the self-extracting file. However, Martin teaches including the loader as part of the self-extracting file such that the loader is configured to automatically launch the input file upon execution of the self-extracting file (lines 21-38 and 62-64 in col. 9) in order to enable a user to view a file even if the user does not have software with the ability read the file. Therefore, based on Jensen in view of Martin, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teaching of Martin to the system of Jensen in order to enable a user to view a file even if the user does not have software with the ability read the file.

The limitations of claims 10, 20, 26, and 32 are rejected in the analysis of claim 1 above, and these claims are rejected on that basis.

With respect to claim 11, Jensen teaches opening an output file (line 66 in col. 6 thru line 10 in col. 7). Jensen teaches attaching a decompression engine to the output file, wherein the decompression engine is capable of decompressing compressed data to a temporary file (i.e., executable code, lines 11-15 in col. 7 and line 52 in col. 8 thru line 19 in col. 9). Jensen teaches compressing the received input file according to a pre-selected data compression method (lines 43-54 in col. 7). Jensen teaches attaching an archive header including information about the compressed input file (lines 16-23 and 43-54 in col. 7). Jensen teaches closing the output file, wherein the closed output file is the self-extracting file (lines 9-19, 27-33 and 41-51 in col. 8). Martin teaches attaching a loader to the output file (lines 21-38 and 62-64 in col. 9). Therefore, the limitations of claim 11 are rejected in the analysis of claim 10 above, and the claim is rejected on that basis.

With respect to claim 12, Jensen teaches receiving the input file from a user enabled electronic device (line 66 in col. 6 thru line 10 in col. 7).

With respect to claim 13, Jensen teaches receiving the input file from a software routine (i.e., a directory is selected as an input file and files in the directory are also processed by a software routine in creating a self-extracting file, line 66 in col. 6 thru line 10 in col. 7 and lines 32-42 in col. 7).

With respect to claim 15, Jensen teaches the data compression method is determined based on the file type of the received input file (line 66 in col. 4 thru line 14 in col. 5 and lines 43-54 in col. 7).

With respect to claim 16, Martin further teaches the loader is configured to behave differently for different types of input files (lines 21-38 and 62-64 in col. 9). Therefore, the limitations of claim 16 are rejected in the analysis of claim 11 above, and the claim is rejected on that basis.

With respect to claim 17, Jensen teaches the loader automatically unloads the temporary file (i.e., executable code automatically unpacks, line 52 in col. 8 thru line 7 in col. 9).

With respect to claim 18, Jensen teaches attaching an unloader to the output file to automatically unload the temporary file (i.e., executable code, lines 11-15 in col. 7, and line 52 in col. 8 thru line 19 in col. 9).

With respect to claim 19, Jensen teaches the unloader performs clean up processes on the temporary file (lines 55-67 in col. 7, line 52 in col. 8 thru line 7 in col. 9, and lines 20-33 in col. 9).

The limitations of claims 25 and 30 are rejected in the analysis of claims 10 and 11 above, and these claims are rejected on that basis.

With respect to claim 27, the limitations of claim 27 are similar to the limitations of claim 1 above. Jensen further teaches the executable file includes a compressed copy of the input file, and wherein the compressed copy of the input file is automatically decompressed (lines 43-54 in col. 7 and lines 8-19 in col. 9). Therefore, the limitations of claim 27 are rejected in the analysis of claim 1 above, and the claim is rejected on that basis.

With respect to claims 28, Jensen teaches the packaging and unpackaging processes are done without any user intervention (lines 7-19 in col. 15). This teaches the packaging and unpackaging processes are automatically done. Therefore, the limitations of claim 28 are rejected in the analysis of claims 10 and 11 above, and the claim is rejected on that basis.

The limitations of claim 29 are rejected in the analysis of claim 28 above, and the claim is rejected on that basis.

The limitations of claim 31 are rejected in the analysis of claim 27 above, and the claim is rejected on that basis.

5. Claims 3-5, 7-8, and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jensen et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,922,702) in view of Martin et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,272,484), and further in view of Basin et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,879,988).

With respect to claim 3, Jensen teaches creating, in response to a single action by a user (i.e., inputting packaging information and preferences, wherein a packaging is done without interfacing with a user, line 66 in col. 6 thru line 10 in col. 7, lines 50-62 in col. 14, and lines 7-19 in col. 15), a self-extracting file from an associated input file (lines 27-33 in col. 8). Jensen teaches the associated input file is automatically launched upon execution of the self-extracting file, creating a compressed archive using a chosen compression method, selecting an input file to be launched upon decompression of the compressed archive, and creating a self-extracting file from the compressed archive

(line 66 in col. 6 thru line 26 in col. 8). Jensen teaches receiving an input file to be used in creating a self-extracting file, wherein the file is one of a plurality of file types (line 66 in col. 6 thru line 10 in col. 7 and lines 50-62 in col. 14). Jensen teaches in response to only a single action, creating a self-extracting file from the input file (lines 61-65 in col. 6, lines 27-33 and 41-51 in col. 8, lines 45-51 in col. 9, lines 25-40 in col. 13, and lines 7-19 in col. 15). Jensen discloses suitable software for each type of file, for example, PowerPoint software program for a PowerPoint file and Word software program for a document file (lines 28-29 and 43-51 in col. 3 and line 39 in col. 15 thru line 10 in col. 16), and as well-known in the art, Word software program is automatically selected for a document type file. Jensen does not explicitly disclose including the loader as part of the self-extracting file. However, Martin teaches including the loader as part of the self-extracting file such that the loader is configured to automatically launch the input file upon execution of the self-extracting file (lines 21-38 and 62-64 in col. 9) in order to enable a user to view a file even if the user does not have software with the ability read the file. Therefore, based on Jensen in view of Martin, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teaching of Martin to the system of Jensen in order to enable a user to view a file even if the user does not have software with the ability read the file. Jensen also teaches providing a user with a file compression method option to select (line 66 in col. 4 thru line 14 in col. 5). Jensen and Martin do not explicitly disclose a user is not required to separately choose a data compression method. However, Basin teaches a default file compression method being used in creating a new zip file (lines 45-54 in col. 3). This

default file compression would produce a simpler user interaction since the default file compression would eliminate the compression method selection option, thereby resulting less user interaction with the system. Therefore, based on Jensen in view of Martin, and further in view of Basin, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teaching of Basin to the system of Jensen in order to provide a simpler user interaction.

With respect to claims 4-5 and 7-8, Jensen teaches receiving the user input via an input device, such as mouse (single or double click), keypad, keyboard (pressing a key), or any combination thereof (lines 31-37 in col. 3, lines 1-9 in col. 4, line 66 in col. 6 thru line 10 in col. 7, lines 41-51 in col. 8, and line 66 in col. 9 thru line 11 in col. 10). Jensen teaches the single action is a call from a software routine (i.e., a directory is selected as an input file and files in the directory are also processed by a software routine in creating a self-extracting file, line 66 in col. 6 thru line 10 in col. 7 and lines 32-42 in col. 7).

The limitations of claim 24 are rejected in the analysis of claim 3 above, and the claim is rejected on that basis.

6. Claims 2, 14, and 21-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jensen et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,922,702) in view of Martin et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,272,484), and further in view of Babic ("The Lharc/LHA Archiver" modified on November 11, 1997 by Mille Babic, retrieved from <http://user.tninet.se/~gcc561r/archivers/lzh.html> on 9/5/01, 1-3 pages).

With respect to claim 2, Jensen and Martin disclose the claimed subject matter as discussed above except automatically generating a filename for the self-extracting file based in part on the associated filename of the received input file. However, Babic shows a filename for the self-extracting file is automatically generated based in part on the associated filename of the received input file (i.e., an output file, "archive.lzh" is automatically generated based in part on an input file, "archive", second page) for the convenience of a user. Therefore, based on Jensen in view of Martin, and further in view of Babic, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teaching of Babic to the system of Jensen for automatically generating a filename for the self-extracting file based in part on the filename of the input file for the convenience of a user.

With respect to claim 14, Jensen and Martin disclose the claimed subject matter as discussed above except using the same compression method for all received input files. However, Babic discloses a compression program, which uses the Lempel-ziv and Huffman algorithms method, and applies such compression method to all received input files (pages 1-3). Therefore, based on Jensen in view of Martin, and further in view of Babic, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teaching of Babic to the system of Jensen for applying the same compression method to all received input files for one of ways to compress input files.

With respect to claim 21, Jensen teaches allowing a user to specify an input file to be converted to a self-extracting file (line 66 in col. 6 thru line 10 in col. 7 and lines

50-62 in col. 14). Jensen teaches receiving the input file specified by the user, wherein the received input file is automatically configured as a self-extracting file (lines 61-65 in col. 6, lines 27-33 and 41-51 in col. 8, lines 45-51 in col. 9, lines 25-40 in col. 13, and lines 7-19 in col. 15). Jensen discloses suitable software for each type of file, for example, PowerPoint software program for a PowerPoint file and Word software program for a document file (lines 28-29 and 43-51 in col. 3 and line 39 in col. 15 thru line 10 in col. 16), and as well-known in the art, Word software program is automatically selected for a document type file. Jensen does not explicitly disclose including the loader in the self-extracting file. However, Martin teaches including the loader in the self-extracting file, wherein the loader is configured to automatically launch the input file upon execution of the self-extracting file (lines 21-38 and 62-64 in col. 9) in order to enable a user to view a file even if the user does not have software with the ability read the file. Therefore, based on Jensen in view of Martin, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teaching of Martin to the system of Jensen in order to enable a user to view a file even if the user does not have software with the ability read the file. Jensen further discloses a graphical user interface (fig. 8). Jensen and Martin do not explicitly disclose first and second frames. However, Babic teaches a first frame for inputting an input file and a second frame for displaying a link to the output file (self-extracting file) created from the user specified input file (figures on pages 1-3). Therefore, based on Jensen in view of Martin, and further in view of Babic, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teaching of Babic to the

system of Jensen for first and second frames in order to provide a user with a convenient user interface (a graphical user interface) for data operations.

With respect to claim 22, Jensen teaches a receiving module configured to receive an input file, wherein the input file received is one of a plurality of file types and wherein the input file includes an associated filename (line 66 in col. 6 thru line 10 in col. 7, and lines 50-62 in col. 14). Jensen teaches a naming module configured to create and name an output file (line 66 in col. 6 thru line 10 in col. 7). Jensen teaches a self-extracting module configured to transform the output file into an executable file, wherein the self-extracting module receives the input file and the output file from the naming module (line 66 in col. 6 thru line 15 in col. 7). Jensen teaches a compressing module configured to compress the input file and attach the compressed input file to the executable file, wherein the compressing module receives the input file and the executable file from the loader module (lines 43-54 in col. 7). Jensen discloses suitable software for each type of file, for example, PowerPoint software program for a PowerPoint file and Word software program for a document file (lines 28-29 and 43-51 in col. 3 and line 39 in col. 15 thru line 10 in col. 16), and as well-known in the art, Word software program is automatically selected for a document type file. Jensen does not explicitly disclose including the loader as part of the self-extracting file. However, Martin teaches including the loader as part of the self-extracting file such that the loader is configured to automatically launch the input file upon execution of the self-extracting file (lines 21-38 and 62-64 in col. 9) in order to enable a user to view a file even if the user does not have software with the ability read the file. Therefore, based on Jensen in

view of Martin, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teaching of Martin to the system of Jensen in order to enable a user to view a file even if the user does not have software with the ability read the file. Jensen and Martin do not explicitly disclose generating a filename for the self-extracting file based on the associated filename of the received input file. However, Babic shows a filename for the self-extracting file is automatically generated based on the associated filename of the received input file (i.e., an output file, "archive.lzh" is automatically generated based in part on an input file, "archive", second page) for the convenience of a user. Therefore, based on Jensen in view of Martin, and further in view of Babic, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teaching of Babic to the system of Jensen for automatically generating a filename for the self-extracting file based in part on the filename of the input file for the convenience of a user.

With respect to claim 23, Jensen discloses the loader module is configured to setup the executable file to perform unload processes (i.e., executable code automatically unpacks, line 52 in col. 8 thru line 7 in col. 9).

7. Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jensen et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,922,702) in view of Martin et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,272,484) and Basin et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,879,988), and further in view of Rourke et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,668,244).

With respect to claim 6, Jensen discloses an input device, such as mouse and keyboard, for inputting an input command (lines 31-37 in col. 3). Jensen, Martin and Basin do not explicitly disclose a sound command. However, Rourke discloses a voice command input via microphone device (fig. 1 and fig. 2) as an alternative way to input an input command. Therefore, based on Jensen in view of Martin and Basin, and further in view of Rourke, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teaching of Rourke to the system of Jensen for a voice command in order to provide a user another alternative way to input an input command.

8. Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jensen et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,922,702) in view of Martin et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,272,484) and Basin et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,879,988), and further in view of Babic ("The Lharc/LHA Archiver" modified on November 11, 1997 by Mille Babic, retrieved from <http://user.tninet.se/~gcc561r/archivers/lzh.html> on 9/5/01, 1-3 pages).

With respect to claim 9, Jensen, Martin and Basin disclose the claimed subject matter as discussed above except automatically generating a filename for the self-extracting file based in part on the associated filename of the received input file. However, Babic shows a filename for the self-extracting file is automatically generated based in part on the associated filename of the received input file (i.e., an output file, "archive.lzh" is automatically generated based in part on an input file, "archive", second page) for the convenience of a user. Therefore, based on Jensen in view of Martin and

Basin, and further in view of Babic, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teaching of Babic to the system of Jensen for automatically generating a filename for the self-extracting file based in part on the filename of the input file for the convenience of a user.

9. Claims 33 and 34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jensen et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,922,702) in view of Martin et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,272,484), and further in view of Luck ("Petite Win32 Executable Compressor" version 2.2 available on 12/15/1999, retrieved from <http://www.un4seen.com/petite/> on 9/5/2001, 1-2 pages).

With respect to claims 33 and 34, Jensen and Martin disclose the claimed subject matter as discussed above except the input file is an executable routine or dynamic link library file. However, Luck discloses an input file can be an executable routine (exe files) or dynamic link library (dll files) for compression (pages 1-2).

Therefore, based on Jensen in view of Martin, and further in view of Luck, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teaching of Luck to the system of Jensen for the executable routine or dynamic link library file as an input file for compression in order to save a size of the input file.

Conclusion

10. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

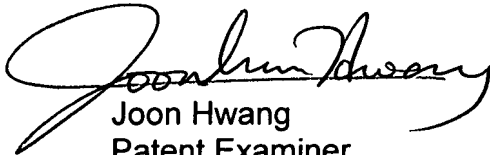
A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

11. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Joon H. Hwang whose telephone number is 571-272-4036. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:30-6:00(M~F).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Hosain T. Alam can be reached on 571-272-3978. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Joon Hwang", is written over the printed name.

Joon Hwang
Patent Examiner
Technology Center 2100

6/8/07